THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 33. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAE IN CHINA, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. THOS. RIPLEY), to continue the business as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone: or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits [illegible] Five successive years.

Parties effecting ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the following Offices, to the amounts indicated opposite to each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	[illegible]
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Insurance Society	40,000	[illegible]
[illegible] Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
London Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAE OLD PARK.

THE whole of this piece of land, with the exception of that portion marked out for the new course, to be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Application to be made to the undersigned.

EDWARD WEBB, *Secr.,*
By order of the Committee.

Shanghae, 20th February, 1851.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next,* otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS; AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITHING and BELL-HANGING done.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE. The Bank receives Tenders for the Purchase of Bills on England and India, and grants its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight: also on the Three Presidencies of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.
ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors.

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., London.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, } Superior Wines.
SHERRY,
PORT,
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex-*ALBERMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE's Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,

TUESDAY, 22nd *April,* 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—MANILA PONIES, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for MANILA PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for CHINESE PONIES.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all PONIES.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,

THURSDAY, 24th *April,* 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE PLATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all PONIES.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all PONIES.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, SECOND PONY to save his STAKE, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—CHINESE JOCKIES, and Saddles.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 13th MARCH, 1851.

THE past week has been dull and over-cast, rain having fallen during the evenings of the last three days. On the afternoon of the 9th and 10th the sun presented a remarkable leaden hue as seen through the misty atmosphere. The average height of the Thermometer has been 49°. 8'.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

MARCH.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1849	1851	1849	1851	1849	1851	1849
7	F.	30.39	30.68	35.5	46.	E. to N.W.	N. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
8	S.	30.09	30.72	50.	48.5	N.E. to N.W,	N.E. to N.E.by E.	0.00	0.00
9	S.	30.45	30.54	51.5	52.5	W. to S.W.	S.S.E. to S.W.	0.00	0.00
10	M.	30.21	30.53	52.5	52.	S.E.	O.	0.00	0.03
11	Tu.	30.24	30.58	53.5	53.	S.E.	N.E. by E.	0.00	0.00
12	W.	30.27	30.33	56.5	52.5	S.E.	S.E.	0.05	0.00
13	Th.	30.25	30.23	49.5	49.5	N.E.	W. to W.N.W.	0.15	0.89
							Total	0.20*	0.92

Shanghae, 14th March, 1851.

* Exclusive of 1.46 fallen up to 9 o'clock this morning.

Shanghae Market Report.

March 14th, 1851.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—Sales of 6,000 pieces, of 30 yards, a Drs. 2.70 per piece; for 40 yards, may be quoted at Drs. 3.50, nominally, with none in the first hands.

Jeans.—Sales of 2,500 pieces a Drs. 3.

American Grey Sheetings.—Are in little demand, and quotation is nominal, a Drs. 2.70 *a* 2.80 for 40 yards.

The stocks of all American Goods, are quite small, and are mostly in the hands of one party.

Grey Shirtings.—Since our last report, the sales have not been so extensive as was expected. A good demand existed for the first ten days, and a further advance of a few cents realised, but latterly there is less doing, the Suchau market not being satisfactory. By the *Albermarle* and *Alverton,* we have received a supply of 80,000 pieces. The deliveries are 60,000 pieces. The best heavy Shirtings are very scarce, and bring extreme rates. We quote—

5¼ to 5¾ catties Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.15
6 to 6¼ catties Drs. 2.35 *a* 2.45
6½ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.60
7 to 7¼ catties Drs. 2.65 *a* 3.00

White Shirtings.—The import amounts to 28,000 pieces, and the deliveries are about 25,000. A trifling improvement occurred in the week ensuing upon our last report, since which there is little inquiry, and to effect sales our last quotations would have to be taken which we therefore resume. We quote—

54 reed and under Drs. 2.05 *a* 2.35
60 reed and under Drs. 2.47 *a* 2.57
66 reed and under Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.78
72 reed and under Drs. 2.83 *a* 2.95

The total Stock of Grey and White Shirtings together, sums up 280,000 pieces, being nearly 200,000 pieces less, than this time, last year.

Woollens,—Since the date of our last report have been in much better demand, but prices are still very low, and our quotations remain much the same as those of last month. About 1,300 pieces Spanish Stripes, of inferior quality, have been placed at 83 *a* 85 cents, for approved tillots 98 cents to Drs. 1 per yard, is the quotations.

Of Habit Cloths, 320 pieces of fine quality, have been sold at Drs. 1.08 per yard, but for Medium and Broad Cloths, no inquiry exists. Stock of all descriptions 10,990 pieces.

Long Ells.—Little alteration from prices of last month, present prices Drs. 6.25 *a* 6.40 for Assorted colors, H. & H. Scarlets Drs. 7.20 *a* 7.30 sales may be quoted at 2,800 to 2,900 pieces, of all kinds, stock 6,000 pieces.

Straits Produce.—No sales of any account, prices much the same as last month.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Since the last mail's departure, the market has been cleared of Black Teas of all kinds at an advance of 5 mace on our last quotations. About 1,000 packages are expected to arrive, which will close our season. About 2,000 packages of Green Teas have been taken for United States at very high prices for inferior quality, and the stock reduced to a few hundred packages. Further arrivals are expected shortly, but the quantity will probably be less than is generally supposed—and may not exceed 2 to 3,000 packages, chiefly Skin and Twankay.

Silk.—Purchases of about 700 bales, have taken place since our report of the 15th ultimo, at previous rates. The unsold stock is about 300 bales. Shipments hence to all parts since 1st July amount to 14,300 bales, against at same date—

1847..........14,500 bales.
1848..........18,800 „
1849..........13,500 „
1850..........12,000 „

OPIUM REPORT.

Malwa.—From the date of our last advices to the 1st instant, the demand for Malwa continued very dull, at this date some little inquiry sprung up, and considerable sales were effected a Drs. 565 for first quality New Drug. On the 7th instant, both prices and demand improved, and purchases were freely made at an advance of Drs. 10, and it was thought from the small stock then on hand that rates would have improved still further, but the arrival of the *Nymph,* with large supplies, has had the effect of destroying the demand, and reducing rates considerably. To-days quotation being Drs. 545 *a* 550, Old Drug if of good quality, continues to be preferred, and Drs. 10, above the quotations for New, is readily obtained for it.

Patna.—The small supplies of this Drug, have caused considerable fluctuations, on the 10th ultimo, Drs. 520 was the rate which on the arrival of the *Mazeppa,* declined to Drs. 490, a few days however caused prices to advance to Drs. 520, and the stock being in few hands, it continued to improve till on the 3rd instant, rates were effected as high as Drs. 560, the successive arrivals of the *Nymph,* and *Island Queen,* have occasioned a considerable decline, we quote to-day, New Patna Drs. 510, and Old Patna Drs. 490, no demand.

Estimated Stock of Malwa at this date 1,200 chests. Patna 250 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight under credits 4*s.* 11*d. a* 4*s.* 11½*d.* per dollar.
With documents 5*s. a* 5*s.* 1*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 230 *a* 232 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on India at 10 days' sight 232 *a* 234 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bank Post bills 4*s.* 11*d. a* 5*s.*

On Canton at ¼ *a* ½ ₱ °/₀ discount at 10 days, sight.

Freights.—To England £2 15*s.* for Tea, and £3 5*s.* for Silk, per 50 cubic feet.

To America, Drs. 13, per 40 feet, nominal.

Sycee.—Drs. 145.70 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 208 *a* 209, per 9*t.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Chopped Dollars.—1 *a* 2 ₱ °/₀ discount.—None.

Mexican Dollars.—8 *a* 9 ₱ °/₀ discount.—None.

Note.—In our last report under the head White Shirtings the word *neglected* was mis-printed *requested.*

THE NEW PARK.

WE noticed in our last some difficulty that had arisen respecting the line of road marked out for the completion of the riding course. Since then a body of Chinchew men, paid no doubt for the purpose by some parties objecting to the completion of the Road from private motives, assembled and drove off the workmen from a piece of land where some of the committee were engaged with the Proprietors in measuring it off, and the following day, although the work had stopped at the request of the Authorities, until they could ascertain the reasons for such unprovoked aggression, they again assembled and broke down a bridge which was in progress of erection over a watercourse. This attempt to interfere between the proprietors and the merchants in the disposal of the land, by parties who had no real or vested interest in the matter, and the manifest determination to stop the work by intimidating both proprietors and workmen, rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Consul to take the matter up, and insist upon the local Authorities putting a stop to such lawless proceedings, and punishing the actors in them. We believe there was the usual difficulty in getting these Authorities to act with decision, and some attempts were made to treat it as a trifling matter in which a few idle vagabonds were alone concerned. As this however did not appear to be the view taken by the Consul, the Taoutae finally bestirred himself, and after sending for the heads of the Chinchew and Hinghwa Consoo-Houses, and informing them that they should be held responsible for any further attempts of this nature by their countrymen, the Taoutae, Haefang, and Che Heen, went in person to the spot where the bridge had been destroyed, and along the whole line to ascertain the nature of the impediments to its continuance.

We understand it was subsequently decided by the Authorities in concert with the Consul, that the former should immediately restore the bridge, that warrants should be issued for the apprehension of a man pointed out as the real fomenter of the opposition, and that the Authorities should use their best exertions in communication with the Consul to obtain the full consent of all the proprietors through whose ground the road has to run, and as soon as a fair understanding should be established between all parties that the road should then be taken in hand, and effected in a peaceable and satisfactory manner.

We saw yesterday the workmen sent by the Authorities to repair the bridge actively at work, and ultimately we may hope when the effervescence got up, obviously by parties who do not ostensibly appear, subsides, the real difficulties in the way may be got over; for real difficulties no doubt there are, where a line of road has to pass through two or three hundred people's property, and where the removal of graves occasionally has in addition to be negociated for. There it may require both time and patience as well as temper and discretion to get over without prejudice to the interests and feelings of the owners, which assuredly must be carefully kept in view, if the plan of the committee is ever to be realised. That it will be so, we sincerely hope, as there is no doubt the possession of such a riding course would be a great boon to the whole community. The Chinese Authorities themselves, we believe, held out the hope that with patience all obstacles will be removed, and they have officially stated their readiness to use their best efforts to that end.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 15th MARCH, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Dec.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Jany.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	18th Jany.	Amoy,	7th Feby.
Madras,	13th Jany.	Hongkong,	26th Feby.
Singapore,	6th Feby.	Ningpo,	1st Mch.
Penang,	4th Feby.	New York,	7th Dec.
Batavia,	24th Jany.	San Francisco,	23rd Dec.
Manila,	29th Jany.	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

In our opening number, we directed the attention of our readers, to those local and physical advantages, which the Port of Shanghae appeared to us to possess, as the seat of a progressively important trade. We pointed out its superior position, as a central mart for the commerce of the North and West of China, embracing as its immediate Tributaries, the rich and fertile provinces of Kiang-soo, Nganhwui and Che-kiang, with the Northern part of Kiangsi; extending its facilities by the course of the Yang-tze-kiang, to the South and West, through Hoo-peh, Hoo-nan and Sz-chuen, as far as Yunnan, a distance of about 1,700 miles; and communicating on the North and West, by the lines of the Grand Canal, and Hoang-ho river, with Shan-tung, Peche-lee, Honan, and the extreme provinces of Shansi and Shensi.

In reviewing this evidently wide field for commercial enterprise, and in estimating the value of its various internal resources, we cannot but feel the more impressed with the inadequacy of the existing Treaty arrangements, effectually to promote, the proper and full development, of even a portion of its vast extent.

The result of the previous war, was a step in the right direction. A great apparent advance was then made, towards breaking down those barriers, which, raised at the shrine of a superstitious worship, strengthened by pride and ancient prejudice, and perpetuated by a real, though repudiated, ignorance of the march of the external world, had so long been opposed by the Rulers of China, to the progress of the civilization of the West. The experience however of a seven years probation, has we think proved it to have been but as a step upon the threshold. Our relations with the Empire, are still of a character, too restricted and exclusive, to admit of that free and unfettered intercourse, which can alone suffice, to induce the full exercise of its commercial capabilities, or so to dissipate the clouds and mists of error, as to bring home to the heart of the nation, the light of a purer and a holier faith. The consideration from time to time, of the nature and greatness of the objects to be attained, and of the difficulties to be overcome in the pursuit of them, directs us more and more clearly to some penetrating and searching means, as necessary to their successful accomplishment. While such are wanting, while the seaboard is the limit of our privileges, and of our sphere of action, we cannot be surprized, either at the disappointments, which may attend the labours of our missionaries, or if, in tracing the rise and progress of the New Trade, we find the results, though in many respects satisfactory, and of good promise, still far below the high standard, which was at first anticipated, or that which under better auspices, they might have been reasonably expected to realise.

We are no supporters of the exaggerated notions, which have often been expressed, of the unbounded wealth of China, nor of the many overdrawn panegyrics of the genius and character of her people, but neither are we, on the contrary, advocates of the opposite opinions, which would detract from what is her just due, or would augur an unfavorable future, from the non-fulfilment of too sanguine expectations from the past. We would not presume from partial facts, and uncertain knowledge, thus to generalize. Basing our views upon *what is known*, we believe, that the Country does possess the sources of a larger commerce than has hitherto obtained, but at the same time, convinced that freedom from existing obstructions is essentially required, to bring them into healthy and vigorous action, we are careful in our opinion of their intrinsic merits. It may be true, that the richness and fertility of the soil, do not come up to the fair descriptions of early writers, that here is no golden Eldorado, that "Soo-chow" and "Hang-chow," are not indeed the terrestrial Paradises, such as tradition paints them, that the beauty of the Flower of the Middle Kingdom, is not equal to the name; it may be true moreover, that throughout the Empire, and among its people, in its government and economy, may now be seen the signs of retrogression and of decay, the fading monuments of what has been, the imperfect evidences of a once more perfect civilization. And on the other hand, as stores, hitherto unknown, may yet in China be unfolded to the world, by the agency of superior intellect, so the intelligence and industry, which, although darkened by superstition, confined and retarded by erroneous legislation, are the admitted characteristics of the Chinese, may yet be raised into a higher path. Such considerations however must be fairly met, weighed, tried, and proved, before any just and positive conclusions can be drawn.

By a continued adherence to this principle, by a faithful and true report of facts, *as they are*, within the range of our cognizance, we trust to do some good service, to the important interests they involve. We pretend to no such powers of divination, as would appear to be assumed elsewhere; dogmatizing and moralizing, on vague data, and these only half-digested, will not open the magic door. If we would learn the *arcana rerum*, our surest method of success is a plain unbiassed pursuance of the truth.

To awaken in England a new and more lively interest in the subject, to rouse the attention of the political and mercantile world, to the real merits of the question, this is our aim and object. We point the inquirer to the map of China; we ask him laying aside all preconceptions and irrelevant matter, to measure against its length and breadth, to examine once more into the natural value of it noble rivers, its plains and mountain ranges, and then to estimate the power of our present relations to try their real worth.

We now invite him to follow us, while we endeavour to review the progress of our Trade, to the close of 1850.

Our space will not allow us, to enter minutely into details, in the present article, and our object is in the first place, to bring forward the more salient points, that suggest themselves in this inquiry. We propose in future numbers to consider the different branches of the subject more particularly, and among others that of our Exchanges, which is one of unusual interest.

On our third page will be found, a Table of Imports into the Port of Shanghae, for the year 1850, compared with those for 1849, and Comparative Statements of the principal Imports and Exports, for the seven years 1843-44 *a* 1850 inclusive. We believe that these Tables will be found "per se" correct, and free from any material error. There is however some discrepancy in the returns for Shirtings, which show an apparent decrease in Grey, on the Imports of 1849, of about 96,000 pieces. We think there is error here, and assume the Imports of these goods in 1850, to be fully equal to, and probably above, the amount imported in the previous year. With this preliminary observation, we may briefly examine the statistics. In Table A we have the comparison of the last two years. So far as manufactures of Cotton are concerned, the returns for 1850 are tolerably satisfactory, but in those of Wool, the figures are not encouraging. There appears more or less increase in several of the former articles, while there is considerable decrease, in Woollens, Long Ells, and Camlets. There is also some decrease, in one or two descriptions of Cottons, and more or less increase or decrease, in Straits Produce, and Timber, and in sundry articles of minor importance.

Although the features of the market during the two years, are in some respects different, we find the average prices current, nearly on a par. White Shirtings have been lowerpriced in 1850—but there has been a comparatively large supply of common and inferior qualities. The higher grades of both White and Grey Shirtings, have been relatively of better value, supply having been moderate, and demand fair. Woollens have averaged rather lower in 1850 than in 1849 with a generally dull market. American Cottons, have been in generally good request, throughout the past year, and have averaged a better figure than in 1849. Sugar has commanded rather higher value in 1850, and Rice, of which the Imports have considerably increased, has been cheaper. The deliveries of Opium in 1850, have been about equivalent in quantity to those in 1849 but the returns show an increase in Malwa, and a corresponding decrease in Patna. Prices have averaged lower in 1850.

The stocks of the following articles, on the 31st of December of each year, were estimated as follows—

	1849.		1850.
White Shirtings,	142,000	..	170,000 *a* 190,000
Grey Do.	210,000	..	130,000
Woollens, ...	10,000	..	12,000
Long Ells, ...	8,800	..	7,000
Malwa, ...	2,200	..	1,500
Patna, ...	900	..	500

In Table C, we have the comparison of Exports of Tea and Silk for seven years ending 31st December, 1850.

The former shows an increase in 1850, compared with 1849, of about twelve millions of pounds, and the latter, of about 1,800 bales. The average prices of both articles, have been higher in 1850 than in 1849.

Taking the average rate of Exchange for the year, at 4*s.* 9*d.* per Dollar, and allowing for some inaccuracies, which appear in the Export returns, the value of the Trade at Shanghae for 1850, may be thus represented, in comparison with that for the year 1849, at the Exchange of 4*s.* 6*d.* per Dollar,

	1849.		1850.
Total Imports, "including stock 1st January" (ex-Opium), ...	£1,276,750	..	£1,451,100
Opium, ...	3,182,010	..	2,996,190
	£4,458,760	..	£4,447,290
Total Exports, (ex-Specie).	1,770,060	..	3,002,070
	£2,688,700	..	£1,445,220
Less value of Stock Dec. 31,	704,790	..	555,810
Balance, ...	£1,983,910	..	£ 886,380

During the latter part of 1850, our rates of Exchange, have been forced up to an unusually high figure, in common with those of Canton, and of the Indian markets. In a short supply of Cotton in the home market, and in the generally promising condition of other Eastern Produce in England and in America, we find the *directly* originating causes, from which we may trace the connecting links, which have led to this advance.

In several respects, the year 1850 has been more favorable than 1849, for the development of our general Import market. The floods of the autumn of 1848, and the spring of 1849, militated against Trade generally, in the latter year; resources were diminished, and the dealers were necessarily cautious in their operations. Political matters, also, in regard to Foreign relations, were for some time in a state of doubt and uncertainty. The past year has been free from these causes of depression. A favorable winter and spring, produced a good and abundant harvest, previous distress was in a great measure removed, and confidence was restored, with returning prosperity. Although the tone of the Imperial Government has latterly become unfavorable, it has been of too recent expression, to have had much, if any, injurious effect on the Trade of 1850. We have not however found improvement in Imports, corresponding to these advantages.

It has been said, and with much truth, that "there is no romance like the romance of statistics," that figures must be collated, and carefully tested, before general deductions can be safely made from them. Keeping this principle in view, we come to consider Table B, in which we have a comparative view of the principal Imports, exclusive of Opium, into Shanghae, for the seven years that have elapsed since the opening of the Port.

We do not, we conceive, assume too much, when we say, that a glance at these figures, conveys the sense of some radical defect in the Trade they represent, nor do we think that a careful examination of them, can remove this first impression. We have here no signs of a healthy and natural progression. There is the appearance of a great effort, and of a sudden reaction, of a partial recovery, and of a continued struggle against some powerful resistance.

The maximum of quantity, was attained in 1845 and 1846, but there was considerable unsoundness in this rapid growth. A native merchant, head of the "Esing" Hong, tried a bold game, and failed. Perhaps he had some vague conception, of the extent of the field, that lay before him, but which he had neither the talent, nor the power to compass. The heavy Imports of these two years, brought prices down, and led to a reduced supply in 1847, with some rise in prices.

In 1848, the Imports, with a few exceptions, were still more moderate, and prices advanced further. Towards the close of this year, the markets drooped, and with increased Imports in 1849, prices again receded. As we have already seen, there has been little or no improvement in 1850.

As corroborative of the grounds of the conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing considerations, let us glance for a moment, at the course of the Import Trade, in the market of Canton since 1844. In that year the Imports of White Shirtings into that Port, were upwards of 450,000 pieces, and those of Grey, upwards of 800,000 pieces. With a gradual decline, in the intervening years, we find the amounts in 1849, reduced to 59,060 pieces of White Shirtings, and 326,529 pieces of Grey. The Importations of printed, Dyed and Fancy Cottons, which in 1844, were respectively upwards of 47,000 and 24,000 pieces are reported in 1849, as about 4,800 and 14,500 pieces. Woollens, Long Ells and Camlets also show a very material reduction. The Importations of the former being in 1848, only 9,728 pieces, and in 1849, 18,542 pieces. We have not before us the exact returns from Canton for 1850, but so far as we can see, they will not in any material measure alter the position established by the results of previous years. We subjoin the returns for Grey and White Shirtings and Woollens, for the years 1846 *a* 1849,—

	Grey Shirtings. pieces		White Shirtings. pieces		Woollens. pieces
1846	510,816	..	90,214	..	28,015
1847	451,729	..	105,556	..	22,497
1848	346,795	..	59,033	..	9,728
1849	326,529	..	59,060	..	18,542

According to the Consular returns, the following are the values of the British Import and Export Trade, at Shanghae and Canton in the years 1844 and 1849, in considering which, we must bear in mind, the difference in prices.—

		1844.	1849.
Canton, ..	Import ex-Opium,	£3,451,312	£1,646,301
	Export ex-Specie,	3,883,828	2,392,903
Shanghae,	Import ex-Opium,	501,335	974,302
	Export ex-Specie,	487,529	1,438,480

We need not do more than advert to the other three Ports. At Amoy, the only one of importance, Importations of goods are still very limited, though, as a market for Raw Cotton and Yarn, it appears to make some progress. The Consular Return for 1845 and 1849, show

	1845.		1849.
Imports ex-Opium,	£147,495	..	£246,226
Exports ex-Specie,	15,479	..	45,298

Now, we conceive that these data, however imperfectly we may have sketched them, afford strong presumptive evidence, that the consumption of our manufactured goods, with the exception of such small portion as may find their way Northward by the Grand Canal, and Coastwise to Shantung, is, for the most part limited to our immediate neighbourhood, to the Tea and Silk districts, the three maritime provinces to the South of Kiang-soo, and the inland province of Kiang-si. And further, that although accidental and local causes, may give more or less stimulus to the demand in particular years, there is neither power, nor ability, among the native merchants, even if, they had the inclination, materially to extend their field of action.

The question of how far the native manufactures might be preferred, for comparative value, to our Cotton Goods, can we think like others of the same kind, be at present only partially answered. Their satisfactory solution must be the result of experience and of actual trial.

Referring again to the Export Table C, we find the results of the seven years Trade much more satisfactory. Here we have a healthy and natural progression. The Exports of Tea in the years 1847 and 1848, are indeed nearly equal, and those of Silk, nearly 3,000 bales less in 1848 than 1847. We must remember however that commercial difficulties, restricted business generally in 1848, and also that the supply of Silk was in that year deficient.

To what extent then, have the expectations formed of the success of Shanghae, as a centre of Trade, been met by the broad results, of the last seven years? They have proved it to be the most natural outlet, for the staple commodities of China Produce, and in addition to the possession of independent resources, they have indicated it to be the more convenient mart, for a considerable part of the consuming districts, previously supplied with Imports from Canton. The advantages of its locality, in a river navigable for the largest ships, in good Port accommodation, in proximity to the Silk and Tea districts, to the important inland market of Soochow, and to the Grand Canal, in admirable water communication with the interior, and in the peaceable and quiet disposition of the inhabitants, have been in a great measure, satisfactorily confirmed. Our practical experience extends no further; the door is closed beyond, and even within this narrow range, our means of knowledge are limited and imperfect.

The results as respects Canton, are significant of decline. How far it might participate in the benefits that might arise from a more free and extended commerce, cannot now be estimated. The turbulent character of the people, and of those in the neighbouring provinces, to the Westward, added to its distance from the seat of Government, might not improbably operate against its otherwise possible revival. It will not however be easy again to divert the course of Trade, after it has once began to flow freely in its most natural channel. As the seat of Indian commerce, Canton will probably continue of considerable importance, but the position and advantages of the Northern Emporium, will doubtless secure for it the chief place, in the future history of the Foreign Trade with China.

Having thus endeavoured to delineate the present state of that Trade, and to show the difficulties which lie in the way towards its further development under the existing regime, we have now to consider the means by which these difficulties may be overcome. It may be asked, do we urge a repetition of the war? We reply in the negative. War *may* become inevitable, and the signs of the times in China look ominous, but we do not court it. The day has passed, for the sword to be drawn by England, save as a last resort, when all else has failed,—nor will she again wage war with China, in any less extremity.

But if the consciousness of her power, and the very spirit of Peace, which makes her shrink from war, shall blind her to the dangers that are produced by a weak or vacillating Policy, the evil may arise when least expected.

We cannot but express our opinion, that the Policy of late years pursued by the British Government in China, has been of this dangerous character. We think that it has been neither calculated to maintain the dignity of the nation, nor to promote the various interests, that Policy concerned.

We have been, with but one honourable exception, systematically marching up the hill, and then—marching down again. We have apparently forgotten altogether the character of the Chinese Government, and in temporizing, in yielding this, and in overlooking that, have lost sight even of the vulgar adage, and of its peculiar application in the present instance, that where an inch is given an ell will be taken. Witness the cession of Chusan, before the engagement, for which it was security, was fulfilled, the empty agreements made for the opening of the City gates of Canton, the far-famed April expedition, the murder of Hwan-chu-kee, of sad but undying memory, and in later days, the Peiho expedition, in which all that appears as yet to have been obtained, was a snubbing, and a few sketches of the Great Wall! Such a line of diplomacy, we are convinced, cannot benefit either China or England.

The former, shaken by internal troubles, gives no equivocal indication, that the dream of exclusion must ere long be at an end. The existing dynasty, intuitively sensible, as it were, that the star of its ascendancy is sinking, that its ancestral glory is departing, unable or unwilling to perceive that the vitality of the kingdom, can no longer be supported by its own internal efforts, would strive in its vain ignorance, to draw yet tighter, the already weakened chain of compression. If Revolution is to be avoided, if the Government is to be maintained, if the welfare and happiness of the population, are to be finally secured, most assuredly the most certain, aye, we may say the only means—by which these blessings can be attained, lie in external aid. And why, we would ask, should not the Christian Powers, bring their energies to influence this great object? Why should not England, by a firm and dignified bearing, at once assert every iota of her legal rights, her will and power to maintain them, and at the same time point the proud Monarch to the dangers that lie before and around him, and direct him to the way, by which he may best preserve his people and his throne? This would be worthy of England, and would add a new laurel to her fame.

Lord Palmerston, in his recent speech, on the Government Policy in Greece, remarked, that he had sent an imposing force, to back the British Claims, although a smaller one might have been quite sufficient for the purpose, because it was thought more honourable to the Country, against which it was sent, and more likely to obtain its object, without recourse to ulterior measures. It would be well if this principle were in some measure extended to China.

The results of an Embassy to the Capital, so commanded and organized, as at once, to do honour to the Chinese nation, to declare the real power of Great Britain, and at the same time to convey to the Imperial throne, a true conception of her objects and intentions, might be fruitful even beyond our hopes.

Negotiation is not otherwise likely to be productive of any real or permanent benefit. We must go beyond the corrupt medium of subordinate officers, and gain access to the seat of Government at Pekin. While Keying was in power, we had some security in the known liberal views of that comparatively enlightened minister, but now that these virtues have led to his degradation, and to that of his supporters, we have to deal with the opposite party, and to counteract their avowed hostility.

Since writing the above, we have read a report of a speech made by Mr. Cobden, at a Peace Meeting held in Birmingham, on the 27th November last, in which he particularly notices the *North-China Herald* of 10th August. We certainly regret that our sentiments should have been misunderstood on the question of war, as they appear to have been, in consequence of our leader of that date. We cannot however at the same time, refrain from expressing our surprize, that a man who occupies such a high position, as an enlightened advocate of commercial freedom, should allow his judgment to stoop to such empty declamation, as the speech before us. If he has had a "sharp eye" on China, he does not appear to have turned his acuteness to much practical good, and we would recommend him in future to weigh the subject thoroughly, before he presumes to lay down the law. As for his concluding remarks, we can only say, that whatever differences of opinion we may have with others on these subjects, we trust in all cases, to observe that courtesy, in which he is singularly deficient; and that if the speech at Birmingham be indeed a true representation of the purity of his philanthropy, however humble our endeavours in the promotion of the good cause we advocate, we can at all events be assured that our heart is in them, with more genuine truth, than he ever dreamt of in his philosophy.

We call upon all who are in England interested in China, to be up and doing, if they would serve her social and commercial welfare. The bar to the progress of the principle of Free Trade, has to be removed to promote the latter, and with its removal, a brighter light may soon dawn upon the land. Free Trade brings nations into closer contact with each other, and makes the interests of one concordant with the interests of all. The Exhibition of 1851, will bring to England tokens of this principle, from far and near, from North and South, from East and West: but China has no place there. She stands without the circle. Whether she shall so remain, or whether she shall be brought within it, depends upon the exertions of those who have her interests at heart, in awakening England from her long continued apathy.

We do not despair. The time may come even in our day, when China shall be thrown open to the World, when, in contemplation of her newly developed energies, we may be able to say of her, in the words of the Roman poet, "Salve magna parens frugum;" and it may yet be reserved to us, to see the seeds of the true religion, springing up in such fresh and cheering beauty, as to encourage the hope, that an after generation shall be enabled to add the nobler appellative, of "Magna Virum."

Note.—We invite the corrections of our local readers, should any oversight be found in our figures, &c. We have allowed in the estimates for this Port, what we consider to be sufficient, after careful examination, to [illegible] arising, chiefly from smuggling.—Ed. N. C. H.

The following letter only came into our hands on the 7th instant, we have given it insertion as early as we were able to do so.—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—Allow me to offer you for insertion in your valuable paper the following information for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

On coming up the coast in the Brig *Heroine*, belonging to Siam, I discovered a Rock not laid down in the Charts of the latest survey. On sheet No. VIII to the Southward of Cape Montague or Montague Island there is a line of islets, the Southernmost of which are called the 'Twins' though no way resembling each other, the outer one being a *large* islet sloping to both ends, and the inner one a *small* haycock islet, and S.W. ½ S. of the larger one 3 miles is a very dangerous Rock on which the sea breaks occasionally when there is a heavy swell, and which is not laid down in the Charts.

Vessels, coming up the Coast in thick weather or against the monsoon, and running in to seek anchorage under the lee of Seaming Island, to the Westward of Cape Conway, might be wrecked on this Rock not knowing that the same existed. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

C. L. DAVIS,
Commanding Brig Heroine.

Shanghae, 29th January, 1851.

DISQUISITION RESPECTING THE MARITIME TRADE WITH CANTON.

BY SEAOU LING-YU,
Mayor of Tsing-ho.

(Continued from No. 31.)

After this first arrival, they continued the custom onwards until the reign of Wan Leih of the Ming dynasty, when Matthew Ricci* entered our territory: the Romans, having been the first to hold intercourse with China, were then succeeded by the French and Dutch, whose armed vessels successively arrived at Canton; therefore the traffic with the foreigners of the Western Ocean, first dates from the Ming dynasty.

As to India, or as it is sometimes called, Shin-too, it is situated on the South-western Ocean, and not on the Western Ocean. Towards the close of the Ming and commencement of the present dynasty, the Western Ocean foreigners held possession of some sea-ports there, set up batteries and established marts for trade; the Parsees who now come to trade at Canton under the English flag being the ancient inhabitants of India: thus the nations of the Great Western Ocean and those of the South-western Ocean are becoming amalgamated'; and if we investigate the customs of the Western Regions during the Han dynasty, and compare them with those of the merchants of the Southern Ocean at the present day, we may trace the cause of the difference in the events that have transpired.

According to the policy of the ancients, the various kingdoms being benevolently encouraged, there were none so distant that they were not drawn hither; until the minister for receiving foreign embassies, in the fulfilment of his duties, found his office one of no light order. Notwithstanding the difficulties which their ships must encounter, in crossing the swelling billows, with the waters rising up to the heavens, yet from the time of the Han dynasty, the visits of the yellow tribes with offerings, are recorded without intermission; and from the Tang dynasty downward, crowds of trading vessels have repaired to the provincial city of Canton; while it may be seen by the valuable tribute brought from the neighbouring countries, that they looked upon the 'flowery land' as a celestial abode; and the various foreigners becoming imbued with its transforming influence, sought the privilege of commerce for their own advantage. The ancient Sage kings studied the manners of these people, and then to insure their attachment, inspired their confidence by granting favours; and induced them to come by presenting them with valuable gifts; till the barbarian tribes, elated with joy, testified their satisfaction by the presentation of elephants; the expenses of war were diminished, the military weapons and skins were unused, and the duties and customs flowed in abundantly, sufficient for the support of the army.

Taking an extended view of the past and present, and noticing the success or failure of the policy of the times, we may learn how to determine our course. All kinds of men *pursuing after gain, are like ducks after water*, as insatiable as the valley streams;—therefore, keeping their circumstances in view, we should form treaties with them; when China would become as secure as, if defended by walls of metal and fosses of boiling water. As Meng-keen says, "the great wealth of China is sufficient to attract the traders; and the Cashmereans finding the advantage of the liberty of traffic which has been granted them, send an expedition in the course of every few years;" in this instance we can appreciate their motives, and appreciating their motives, we should control them upon true principles.

It is said by some,—'The Sage kings in dividing the kingdom into nine provinces and setting out the five feudal tenures, applied themselves entirely to the internal prosperity of the nation without seeking foreign aid; the barbarians coming to trade during the Han dynasty, with fair speeches under false pretexts, always sought an escort back again, causing us to serve extremely distant powers; which induced MengKeen to say, 'that prosperity depends on ourselves and not on others.' At the present time, the ships from the Southern Ocean coming to our borders, arrive in squadrons of tens or hundreds at a time; their arms consist of guns and foreign swords, their men are active and determined; if they should form marauding expeditions, we could merely remain silent beholders of their ferocity: how can we compare the present times with those of the Han dynasty?' To this we reply,—there is no occasion for such anxious foreboding; our military affairs must be balanced according to the rules of hospitality. A profitable commerce is the pursuit of the islanders; and there are two reasons why the barbarians 'must have our goods,' and two reasons why 'we need not be troubled on account of these barbarians.'

The foreigners from the west are naturally fond of milk and cream; indulgence in which luxuries, induces costiveness, when there is nothing but rhubarb and tea will clear their system and restore their spirits: if once deprived of these articles, they are immediately laid up with sickness: Formerly, before the Russian trade at Kiachta was opened, the countries of the Western Ocean traded for rhubarb at Canton; the sale to each nation being limited to 500 pounds annually, none being allowed to be smuggled into Russia. While the custom-house regulations were on the old footing, the chiefs of the English and Americans unitedly petitioned that the restrictions might be withdrawn, in which circumstance we may see an indication of their distress: unless they have the medicine, they cannot exist. In those countries, our teas have become indispensable necessaries of life. At present, there are exported annually from four to five hundred thousand pounds. The trade being continued from year to year, they must have an accumulated stock on hand; but tea is an article that easily becomes mouldy, and after three years it is unfit for use. The English barbarians with their deceitful bombast, vauntingly allege that they have a sufficiency in store for 30 years consumption; but the falsity of this statement is too apparent to admit of dispute. If we cut off the trade with the barbarians, turbulence and disorder will ensue in their own countries; and this is the first reason why 'they must have our goods.'

The foreigners of the west are proficients in the acquirement of gain; foreign commerce is their hereditary occupation, and when they visit the various marts of trade along the coast, they eagerly study the improvement of every event to their own advantage*, both as regards buying and selling, haggling for the very last cent. When the people of other countries think of trading with China these forthwith impose a barrier, assuming to themselves the whole right of profit. Again the ships that visit our harbours take away immense cargoes of valuable goods which have to pay heavy duties on their return to their own country; on which duties, the sovereign depends for the support of his army and the payment of Government salaries. There are Supercargos resident at Macao who take the general oversight of the commercial transactions; the owners of the vessels are exceedingly wealthy and are collectively named, mercantile firms. The Captains and Seamen also lay in stocks on their own account, all looking forward to the acquisition of gain, by which they may add to their own fortunes; so that we see the whole nation from high to low are enjoying the benefits of the 'flowery land,' and this is the second reason why 'they must have our goods.'

The den of the English barbarians is distantly separated from us by the breadth of two Oceans, but they have rented a lodging place in Macao. Although the Macao barbarians are very poor, yet they have never been willing to sell themselves for a bribe: the Americans and French have from the first been their enemies and they have never yet been able to coalesce. When there are burglars†, set these quarrelling among themselves. By employing the barbarians to chastise the barbarians, we shall thus be pressing them into our service. [illegible] this manner, the French robbers at Sin-hwuy were at last completely captured‡. When the Dutch had possession of Formosa, they were at length defeated and fled for safety§. Being far away from their old nest, they find it difficult to retain their hold, and thus we see one reason why 'we need not be troubled on account of the barbarians.'

If people are deprived of their daily necessaries they cannot live‖. At the present time there are a hundred or more ships that bring rice from Manila for the foreign ships stationed here; so long as these supplies are not cut off, it will be difficult indeed to encounter them; but beyond the Ladrone Islands, the typhoon is exceedingly to be dreaded, and when once inside these, their passage may be cut short; for the freshness¶ of the water becomes changed to salt during autumn and winter, and that being the time when the barbarians always come to their anchorage, they cannot use a drop of it for drinking. Let the fortified passes then be guarded, intercept the scoundrels who would render them assistance, cut them off from the springs of Cowee, prevent their receiving supplies from Lantao or Lankeet, make the defence of the coast our chief concern, and without joining issue on the ocean, we shall enjoy our ease while they are reduced to straits, they being the guests and we the host: this is the second reason why 'we need not be troubled on account of the barbarians.'

(To be continued.)

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* Matteo Ricci, the famous Jesuit Missionary arrived in China A.D. 1781, whereby his ardous and successful efforts, he has done more perhaps than any other foreigner, for the dissemination of Western science among the natives. Having attained a high degree of celebrity both at the court and throughout the provinces, he died at Peking, at the advanced age of 80.

* The phrase in the original, 壟斷 a steep mound, is a quotation from Mencius, Book 1, Chap. 4, here applied figuratively. The paragraph in the classic runs thus. 有賤丈夫焉必求龍斷而登之以左右望而罔市利人皆以爲賤故從而征之征商自此賤丈夫始矣. There was a worthless fellow, who must needs seek out a steep mound and ascend it, in order to look round on all sides, that so he might not lose a chance of profit. All men looked upon this as base conduct; therefore a tax was levied upon him accordingly, and the origin of duties upon merchandise dates from the time of this worthless fellow.

† Literally 跳梁 Beam jumpers. This term is explained in the 幼學 Yew-heo Vol. 3, Page 15.

‡ In the time of Kea Tsing of the Ming dynasty. *(Chinese note.)*

§ For an account of this affair, see *Chinese Repository*, Vol. 2, Page 411, &c.

‖ Literally 民非水火莫能生活 If the people have not water and fire, they cannot live. This truism is from Mencius, Book 2, Chap. 7 Par. 23.

¶ The water of the Ocean to the North of Tan Chow is clear and agreeable to the taste during spring and summer, on account of the Northern rivers flowing into it; but during autumn and winter, the streams are exhausted and the natural savour of the sea water predominates. *(Chinese note.)*

(From the Bombay Times, January 16.)

Presentation of a Case of Silver Mathematical Instruments to Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq., Head Builder in the Dockyard, Bombay.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor held a Durbar at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of presenting to Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq., Head Builder in the Dockyard, a case of Silver Mathematical Instruments sent out by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to that Eminent Parsee in acknowledgement of their approbation of his long and arduous services. The ceremony took place in the large room of the Town Hall, and was witnessed by a numerous assemblage of European and Native Gentlemen. Shortly after the Governor's taking his seat, Mr. C. Rustomjee, and his son Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee, who holds the office of Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery in the Dockyard, were introduced to his Lordship and Sir John Grey by the Persian Secretary. Lord Falkland then rose and addressed Mr. Curtsetjee Rustomjee in brief but appropriate terms, gracefully adverting to the distinguished services of that gentleman, as well as to those of other members of the Lowjee family who had preceded him, and of his son then present, and concluded by presenting to him, in the name of the Court of Directors, the beautiful set of Silver Mathematical Instruments sent out by them in token of their approbation of his conduct during his long career of service under them.

Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee, by permission, returned thanks in behalf of his Father, in a very neat and appropriate speech, in which he adverted to his Father's employment in the Dockyard upwards of 50 years, and that his illustrious ancestor Lowjee had first been established under Government nearly a century and a-half ago.

A.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF SHANGHAE FOR THE YEAR 1850,

Compared with the Imports in the Year 1849.

ARTICLES.		PERIOD					
		6 months ending 30th June, 1850	6 months ending 31st Dec., 1850	Total 12 months 1850	Total 12 months 1849	Increase 1850	Decrease 1850
WHITE SHIRTINGS,	Pieces	178,253	192,778	371,031	334,579	36,452	..
GREY Do.	„	357,310	353,253	710,563	800,788	..	90,225
WHITE TWILLS,	„	120	..	120	590	..	470
GREY Do.	„	200	1,020	1,220	3,253	..	2,033
GREY DOMESTICS,	„	200	600	800	8,100	..	7,300
PRINTED COTTONS,	„	7,980	6,135	14,115	12,959	1,156	..
DYED Do.	„	5,450	4,368	9,818	12,650	..	2,832
FANCY Do.	„	4,250	6,798	11,048	10,155	893	..
HANDKERCHIEFS,	Doz.	1,677	4,304	5,981	8,668	..	2,687
COTTON MIXTURES,	Pieces	..	252	252	546	..	294
MUSLINS, &c.,	„	250	..	250	268	..	18
PALAMPORES,	„	..	480	480	..	480	..
SHAWLS,	No.	200	444	644	305	339	..
COTTON YARNS,	Piculs	..	369	369	2,576	..	2,207
VELVETS,	Pieces	3,426	2,004	5,430	1,872	3,558	..
AMERICAN DRILLS,	„	41,655	108,440	150,095	112,210	37,885	..
Do. SHEETINGS,	„	..	33,120	33,120	66,938	..	33,818
Do. JEANS,	„	..	19,800	19,800	5,350	14,450	..
Do. DOMESTICS,	„	16,435	..	16,435	..	16,435	..
Do. SHIRTINGS,	„	2,000	..	2,000	..	2,000	..
WOOLLENS,	„	6,765	14,630	21,395	29,882	..	8,487
LONG ELLS,	„	10,320	8,110	18,430	20,056	..	7,626
ENGLISH CAMLETS,	„	1,580	1,308	2,888	4,889	..	2,001
DUTCH Do.	„	300	..	300	520	..	220
LASTINGS,	„	..	420	420	210	210	..
BLANKETS,	Pair	..	160	160	..	160	..
SUGAR,	Piculs	8,154	40,516	48,670	48,225	445	..
RICE,	„	148,186	88,271	236,457	175,207	61,250	..
IRON,	„	3,184	680	3,864	3,876	..	12
LEAD,	„	2,650	4,431	7,081	2,800	4,281	..
TIN,	„	182	686½	868½	314	554½	..
EBONY,	„	1,843	3,712	5,555	19	5,536	..
CAMAGA WOOD,	„	153	72	225	1,172	..	947
RED Do.	„	..	486	486	2,250	1,764	..
GAROO Do.	„	..	54½	54½	4	50½	..
LAKA Do.	„	..	503	503	..	503	..
SANDAL Do.	„	1,163	1,861	3,024	10,088	..	7,064
SAPAN Do.	„	234	1,115	1,349	12,443	..	11,094
RATTANS,	„	2,256	7,653	9,909	8,320	1,589	..
TIMBER,	Pieces	3,889	8,943	12,832	426	12,406	..
Do. MATERIALS,	„	400	..	400	..	400	..
GLASS,	Boxes	37	3,154	3,191	1,834	1,357	..
MANGROVE BARK,	Piculs	1,450	4,963	6,413	4,083	2,330	..
PUTCHUCK,	„	91	88	179	319	..	140
BECHE DE MER,	„	481	1,531	2,012	2,105	..	93
INDIGO,	„	253	378	631	2,108	..	1,477
WHITE LEAD,	„	1,720	475	2,195	2,870	..	675
RED Do.	„	..	..	..	80	..	80
ANISEED,	„	..	..	..	100	..	100
CLOVES, &c.,	„	..	49½	49½	165	..	115½
PEPPER,	„	30	200	230	2,256	..	2,026
DRUGS,	„	1,093	543	1,636	1,478	158	..
GUMS,	„	101	..	101	..	101	..
SUGAR CANDY,	„	..	400	400	180	220	..
PRUSSIAN BLUE,	„	79	187	266	1,377	..	1,111
COALS,	Tons	..	2,057	2,057	..	2,057	..
LOOKING GLASSES,	No.	..	59	59	..	59	..
VERMILLION,	Pkges.	110	220	330	..	330	..
BUFFALO'S HORNS,	Piculs	..	3	3	500	..	497
CASSIA,	„	..	43	43	133	..	90
GLUE,	Pkges.	..	339	339	392	..	53
PATENT FUEL,	Pieces	..	7,200	7,200	..	7,200	..
DRIED FRUITS,	Piculs	247	..	247	..	247	..
TOBACCO,	„	172	328	500	1,082	..	582
GINSENG,	„	39	15	54	57	..	3
HIDES,	No.	96	96	192	4,050	..	3,858
SHARK FINS,	Piculs	5	66	71	147	..	76
BETEL NUT,	„	340	65	405	21	384	..
GOAT SKINS,	No.	1,045	7,590	8,635	..	8,635	..
SHEEP Do.	„	..	78	78	12,000	..	11,922
DRIED FISH,	Bkets.	..	408	408	..	408	..
BIRD'S NESTS,	Piculs	..	50	50	..	50	..
TINDER,	Pkges.	..	54	54	..	54	..
TORTOISE SHELLS,	Piculs	..	21½	21½	..	21½	..
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	„	..	9	9	..	9	..
SEA WEED,	„	536	184	720	717	3	..
FEATHERS,	Pkges.	..	10	10	..	10	..
SOAP,	Piculs	..	86	86	210	..	124
LEATHER,	Pkges.	..	72	72	..	72	..
FLINTS,	Piculs	..	2,000	2,000	1,390	610	..
SEALING WAX,	Pkges.	..	136	136	..	136	..
VERMICELLI,	Piculs	..	..	..	105	..	103
FISH MAWS,	„	..	..	..	40	..	40
SALT PETRE,	„	..	..	..	600	..	600
INCENSE STICKS,	„	..	..	..	59	..	59
GAMBOGE,	„	..	..	..	6	..	6
ANCHOR STOCKS,	No.	..	..	..	174	..	174
GRASS-CLOTH,	Pieces	..	..	..	1,200	..	1,200
RAW COTTON,	Bales	..	..	..	13	..	13
TIN PLATES,	No.	..	..	..	100	..	100

B.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF SHANGHAE FOR THE YEARS 1844 @ 1850 INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.		1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
WHITE SHIRTINGS,	Pieces	176,819	493,818	315,754	213,540	252,957	334,579	371,031
GREY Do.	„	275,244	1,041,664	1,271,548	796,620	675,129	800,788	710,563
DOMESTICS, &c.,	„	..	8,930	11,820	..	43,870	69,918	52,355
DRILLINGS,	„	1,900	33,626	99,119	108,265	141,530	112,210	150,095
JEANS AND TWILLS,	„	4,607	23,722	16,637	40,689	11,106	5,350	21,140
PRINTED COTTONS,	„	20,839	34,363	13,016	30,861	19,444	12,959	14,115
DYED AND FANCY COTTONS,	„	6,156	32,000	7,020	2,975	20,750	22,805	20,866
HANDKERCHIEFS,	Doz.	19,287	24,506	25,700	20,142	10,439	8,668	5,981
MUSLINS,	Pieces	1,350	946	180	1,622	1,675	268	250
VELVETS,	„	1,547	3,755	2,050	7,009	4,060	1,872	5,430
WOOLLENS,	„	12,000	14,514	25,442	29,614	17,164	29,882	21,395
LONG ELLS,	„	16,000	8,343	21,777	15,539	11,999	20,056	18,430
CAMLETS,	„	3,900	4,150	4,000	5,572	8,910	5,309	3,188
IRON,	Picul	6,526	13,553	3,153	2,659	7,711	3,876	3,864
LEAD,	„	1,857	1,979	3,412	596	6,002	2,800	7,081
TIN,	„	865	291	429	87	2,994	314	868
SUGAR,	„	751	..	..	14,690	132,916	48,225	48,670
RICE,	„	1,000	..	..	3,000	7,377	175,207	236,457
SAPAN WOOD,	„	49	31,500	3,987	749	4,071	12,443	1,349
SANDAL Do.,	„	915	456	12,076	9,053	17,369	10,088	3,024
EBONY,	„	660	700	830	5,909	3,186	19	5,555
RATTANS,	„	472	5,022	640	6,907	3,834	8,320	9,909
COTTON YARN,	„	73	770	..	..	3,637	2,576	369

C.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAE 1843-44 @ 1850.

ARTICLES.		1843-44	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
TEA,	Lbs.	1,353,453	10,006,800	12,798,433	16,150,666	16,482,674	20,688,856	32,693,426
SILK,	Bales	[illegible]887	12,369	16,356	18,139	15,316	17,833	19,634

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
March	9	Patria	Port. schr.	420	Tavares	Ningpo		Ballast	Order.
,,	11	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Feb. 26	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
March	8	Josephine	B. barque	310	Smith	Hongkong & Manila	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,,	8	Sir Edward Ryan	B. barque	320	Turner	Amoy	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
,,	8	Sheridan	A. ship	825	Cornish	London	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,,	8	William Jardine	B. ship	671	Ralte	Hongkong	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,,	9	Whitby	B. barque	347	Stewart	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,,	10	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
,,	14	Sarah Boyd	A. barque	342	Whitmore	Whampoa	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albermarle	Feb. 25	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Emperor of China	Feb. 15	B. ship	485	Locke	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Island Queen	Mar. 11	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	To-morrow
Patria	Mar. 9	Port. schr.	120	Tavares	Order.		
Royal Sovereign	Feb. 14	B. schr.	204	Thomas	Russell & Co.	Sydney	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March	10,	Nymph,	*for*	Hongkong.
,,	11,	Sir Edward Ryan,	,,	Lookong.
,,	11,	William Jardine,	,,	Hongkong.
,,	11,	Sheridan, (Am.)	,,	London.
		OUTWARD BOUND.		
,,	—,	Monarch,	,,	Cork.
,,	—,	Eucles,	,,	Amoy.
,,	—,	Whitby,	,,	Sydney.
,,	—,	Josephine,	,,	Manila.

IMPORT CARGO.

Per *Josephine*, from Anatam:—
1,008-53 piculs Sandalwood.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Eucles*, for Amoy:—
9,980 Bean-Cakes.
220 bales Vermicelli.
100 ,, Drugs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The *Sea Witch*, arrived at London on the 3rd December; the *Stately*, on the 18th; and the *Patna*, at Liverpool, on the 13th.

TEA SALES.—The public sales at London, on the 6th December, amounted to 8,311 packages, containing Lbs. 512,625; and that on the 12th December, to 3,768 packages or Lbs. 232,100.

The Tea market, save at the arrival of the New Teas, had been dull throughout the month.

Part of the cargoes of the *Sea Witch*, and *Oriental*, sold, on arrived, at good prices: Medium Congous, from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; high class from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*

Liverpool market inactive, prices ranged much as in London.

Stock in the United Kingdom on the 30th November, amounted to 34,142,000 lbs. In 1849, the Stock was 39,234,000 lbs.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals, *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,358	1,000	598	383	21
Trent,	London	256	Sept. 20	1,865,000	..	..	576	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Success,	Liverpool	351	,, 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,154	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,519	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	15,057,125	229,505	33,984	..	..	15,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	15,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,566	246,069	104,267	170,036	115,411	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,094	342,421	187,497	167,155	205,987	2,370,079	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	[illegible]	1,648,829	2,295,511	190,753	354,026	181,748	460,250	283,311	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,		33,877,576	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,305	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,737	49,246	3,023,562	619,123	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50.	Increase.	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,064,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
	Decrease.	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,237	49,246	992,562	307,023	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glenesirn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeen Pieces	Nankeen Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,114,107	1,314	115	716	29,000	19
Oriental,	470	Jany. 19	Hongkong	139,000	..	..	139,000	13,000	41,000	6,000	120,000	2,000	2,000	184,000	323,000	..	..	3	..	..
Flying Dutchman,	274	,, 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,393	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Heroine,	110	,, 26	Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,500	..
Antelope,	375	,, 28	Hongkong	69,013	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	32,000	..
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22nd Feby., 1851,				1,163,969	13,310	15,412	1,192,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,715,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hoeymuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	3,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,322	16,060	8	914
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,760	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,160	16	..
7 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	3,319,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	3,782,535	18,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,308	12,859	247,249	4,029,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	..	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	914
Confucius,	406	Feby. 11	Liverpool	446,788	57,727	..	3,733	..	508,248	..	..	..	1,308	19,373	15,560	36,241	544,489	329	..	..	..
Chatham,	334	,, 20	Liverpool	325,980	23,350	15,950	..	800	366,080	7,480	..	7,040	16,460	13,490	370	44,840	410,920	..	..	..	..
Sumatra,	325	,, 28	London	296,723	20,581	..	..	..	317,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,304	145	..	..	..
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	525	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 12th March, 1851,				16,678,322	589,267	340,956	3,733	275,387	17,887,665	117,541	16,746	163,883	708,552	652,702	141,177	1,800,601	19,688,266	13,139	37,100	139	914

Cargoes per *John Bright*, *Lively* and *Monarch*, not ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL. Pounds.	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels,		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	23,782	11,660	3,202,337	2,429,414	132,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	171
Huntingdon,	461	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	10
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 8th Jany., 1851.				3,376,201	34,782	14,160	3,430,113	2,846,014	184,283	1,020,611	422,165	599,545	372,968	5,445,586	8,875,729	239	37	22.40	181

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* and *Celestial* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,318	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,912	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,513	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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